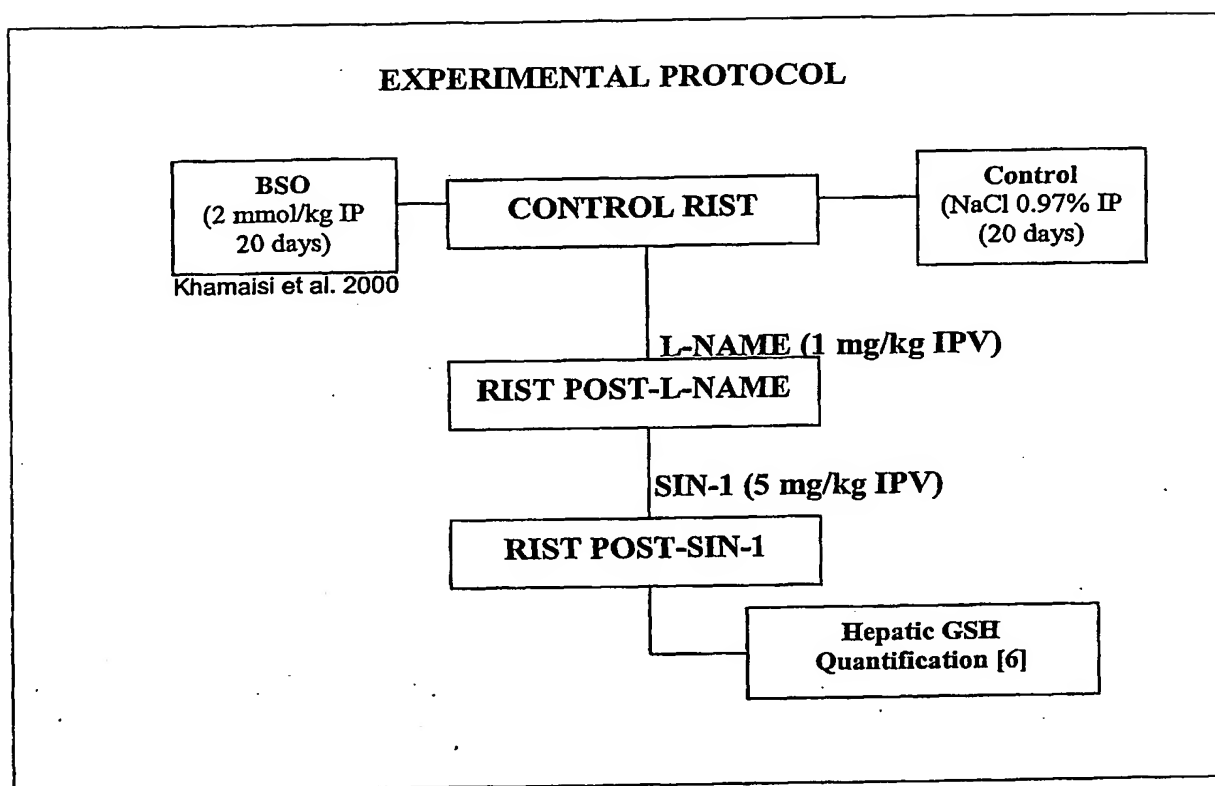


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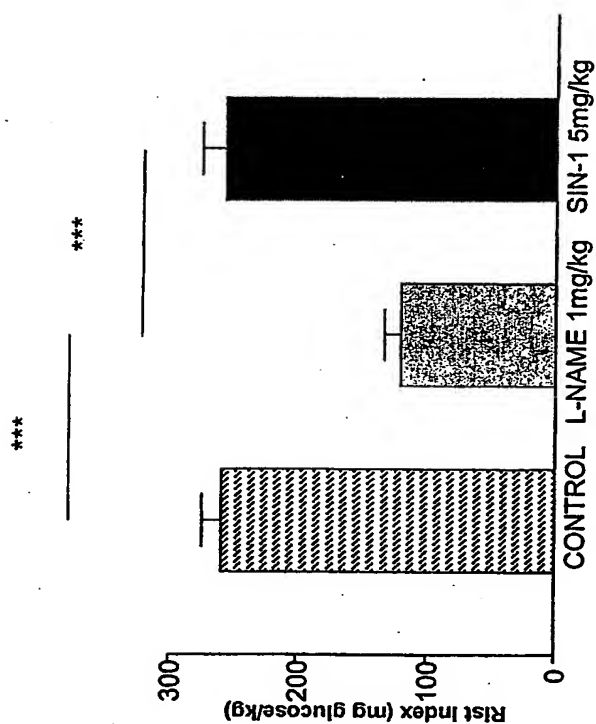
Figure 1



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## Control Group

Figure 2(a)



Control Group (n=6): L-NAME (1mg/kg, ipv) reduces the RIST Index from  $260.2 \pm 15.6$  mg glucose /kg to  $121.2 \pm 12.8$  mg glucose /kg ( $52.3 \pm 5.8\%$  inhibition). SIN-1(5mg/kg, ipv) restores insulin response with a RIST index of  $258.1 \pm 18.5$  mg glucose /kg. \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$

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## BSO Group

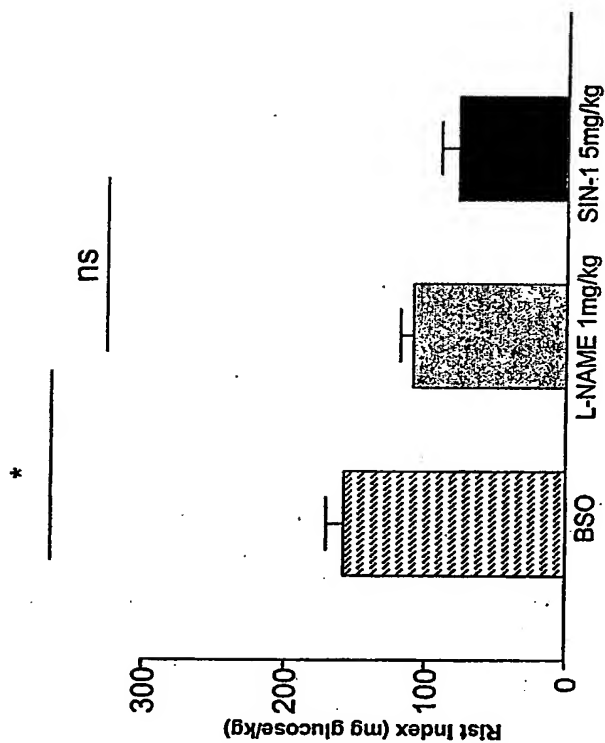


Figure 2(b)

BSO Group (n=5): The control RIST index was  $158.4 \pm 12.2$  mg glucose /kg. Intraperitoneal administration of L-NAME(1mg/kg) reduced significantly the RIST Index to  $109.8 \pm 9.1$  mg glucose /kg. Ipv administration of SIN-1 did not reverse the RIST Index to control values. \* =  $p < 0.05$ ; ns = non significant

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# Insulin Action

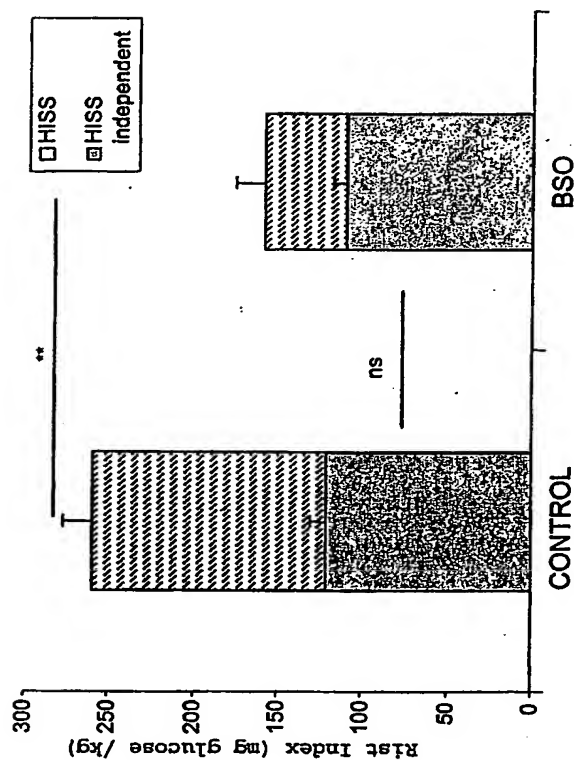


Figure 2(c)

HISS-dependent and HISS-independent components of insulin action in BSO and control groups. HISS-independent components are not different in both groups. HISS is significantly reduced in BSO group ( $49.3 \pm 8.56$  mg glucose /kg) compared to control group ( $138.9 \pm 22.8$  mg glucose /kg) corresponding to a decrease of 64.4% of HISS action. \*\*= $p < 0.01$ ; ns= non significant

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## Hepatic GSH Content

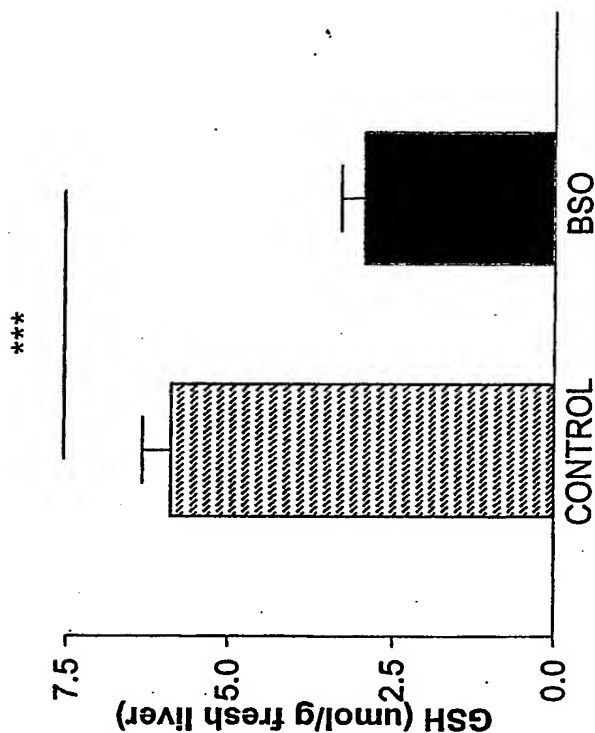


Figure 2(d)

Hepatic glutathione content in BSO (n=5) and control (n=6) groups. In control group hepatic GSH content was significantly higher ( $5.66 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{mol/g}$  fresh liver) than in BSO group ( $2.96 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{mol/g}$  fresh liver). Hepatic GSH content was decreased by  $48.3 \pm 6.9\%$  in BSO group. \*\*\*= $p < 0.001$